

By Authority



Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
HONOLULU, H. I., Sept. 25, 1889.

This day had audience of the King:
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General Taro Ando, Esq., to present an Autograph Letter to His Majesty from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, of which the following is a copy:

"MUTSUHITO, by the Grace of Heaven, Emperor of Japan and seated on the Throne occupied by the same Dynasty from time immemorial.

To His Royal Majesty KALAKAUA, King of Hawaii, Our Good Friend and Cousin!

It has afforded us much pleasure to receive Your Majesty's letter under date of the 5th of March, 1889, congratulating us upon Our Proclamation of the Constitution of Our Empire, which took place on the 11th day of February last in the presence of Our Ministers, Nobles and People.

It is a source of gratification to us to receive the congratulations expressed by Your Majesty in the spirit of true and sincere friendship which Your Majesty has invariably manifested to us.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to convey to Your Majesty Our most sincere wishes for the good health and prosperity of Your Majesty and Your Royal Family.

Given at Our Court at Tokyo, this 18th day of the 8th month of the 22nd year of Meiji, corresponding to the two thousand, five hundred and forty-ninth year from Coronation of the Emperor Jimmu.

Your Majesty's Good Friend,
(Sign manual).

(Countersigned):
COUNT OKUMA SHINGEN, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To which audience Mr. Taro Ando was introduced by His Excellency Hon. Jona Austin, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by His Excellency Hon. Jona Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Jas. W. Robertson, Esq., His Majesty's Vice and Acting Chamberlain.

1290 73-11

Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
HONOLULU, H. I., Sept. 25, 1889.

This day had audience of the King:
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General Taro Ando, Esq.

Captain S. Matsunuma, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Commander E. Mijoshi, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Chief Engineer K. Sakuma, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";

Gunnery Lieutenant J. Ishiwara, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Navigating Lieutenant J. Maeda, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Chief Doctor H. Tomons, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";

Chief Paymaster J. Nakao, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
First Engineer J. Watanabe, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Torpedo Lieutenant S. Miyachi, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";

Navigating Instruction Lieutenant K. I. Kunaka, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Sub-Lieutenant T. Katsura, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Second Engineer S. Shimidzu, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";

To which audience Mr. Taro Ando was introduced by His Excellency Hon. Jona Austin, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Captain Matsunuma by Mr. Taro Ando; Captain Matsunuma then presenting the officers of H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei".

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by H. R. H. Prince Kawannakoa, His Excellency Hon. Jona Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Jas. W. Robertson Esq., His Majesty's Vice and Acting Chamberlain; Col. Hon. Robert Hoapili Baker, A. D. C.; Major John Dominis Holt, A. D. C.; and Capt. Hon. E. K. Lilikalani.

1290 73-11

Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
HONOLULU, Sept. 25, 1889.

This day had audience of the King:
His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General, Taro Ando, Esq.

Captain K. Samejima, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Captain (Inspector) T. Tanaka, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Commander M. Uchida, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";

First Lieutenant S. Matsuyama, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Chief Engineer N. Yoshimi, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Chief Surgeon B. Sasaki, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";

First Engineer T. Kondo, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Chief Paymaster K. Kishi, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Gunnery Lieutenant K. Iwanoto, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";

Sub-Lieutenant Y. Mori, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Sub-Lieutenant K. Yoda, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";
Torpedo Engineer N. Tomioka, H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei";

To which audience Mr. Taro Ando was introduced by His Excellency Hon. Jona Austin, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Captain K. Samejima by Mr. Taro Ando; Captain Samejima then presenting the officers of H. I. J. M. S. "Hi-yei".

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by H. R. H. Prince Kawannakoa, His Excellency Hon. Jona Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs; J. W. Robertson,

Esq., His Majesty's Vice and Acting Chamberlain; Col. Hon. Robert Hoapili Baker, A. D. C.; Major John Dominis Holt, A. D. C., and Captain Hon. E. K. Lilikalani, A. D. C.

Foreign Office Notice.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
HONOLULU, H. I., Sept. 26, 1889.

This day had audience of the King:
Mons. M. G. G. Bossereut d'Anglade, Commissioner of France, to present an Autograph Letter from the President of the French Republic, of which the following is a translation:

"CARNOT,
President of the French Republic,
To His Majesty KALAKAUA I., King of the Hawaiian Islands.

DEAR AND GREAT FRIEND:
We have received the letter which Your Majesty has written to us in order to express how deeply He felt the misfortune which happened to our Colonies through the last hurricane which crossed the Pacific Ocean and occasioned such disastrous losses.

We have been very much moved by that proof of sympathy, and we hasten to address to Your Majesty Our most sincere thanks.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew to you, Dear and Great Friend, the assurance of our sentiments of esteem and constant friendship.

Written at Paris, July 20, 1889.
Signed CARNOT.

Countersigned:
E. FULLE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

To which audience Mons. d'Anglade was introduced by His Excellency Hon. Jona Austin, His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty was attended on this occasion by His Royal Highness Prince Kawannakoa, His Excellency Hon. Jona Austin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Jas. W. Robertson, Esq., His Majesty's Vice and Acting Chamberlain.

1290 74-11

The Great Register of the Kingdom is about ready for binding and as the number bound for sale will be limited, all persons desiring a copy are requested to make immediate application to the Interior Office.

The price of the Complete Register, bound in cloth will be Ten Dollars.
L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, Sept. 25, 1889.

1290 73-11

Will be received by the Kan Road Board until MONDAY, November 4th, at 12 M. for the construction of a wagon road from Hilea to Pahala, about 5 1/2 miles.

Specifications may be seen at the Hotel-Hilton Plantation Co.'s office, at Naalehu, Kan, at the office of Sheriff of Hawaii, Hilo, and at the office of Superintendent Public Works, Honolulu.

Tenders to be addressed to Edward Smith, Chairman Kan Road Board, Waiohinu, Kan. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any bid.

1290 31

Mr. J. R. MILLS has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Honoaka, Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, vice J. Marsden resigned.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, Sept. 16, 1889.

1290 31

Mr. M. M. SCOTT has this day been appointed a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors, vice A. S. Hartwell resigned.

The Board now consists as follows:
M. M. Scott, Esq.,
Thos. Bain Walker, Esq.,
John Emmelhuth, Esq.,
L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, Sept. 23, 1889.

1290 31

Mr. WM. M. KEOA has this day been appointed an Agent to perform the Marriage Ceremony for the District of Koloa, Island of Kauai.

L. A. THURSTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, Sept. 24, 1889.

1290 31

Evading the Restriction Act.
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Chinese invasion of New York is now a proven fact. There is no longer the slightest question about it. In pursuance of a deep-laid scheme an entering wedge has been introduced into the strong wall of the Restriction Act. Said Charles Pershall, a well-known French merchant, to the Examiner correspondent:

"The citizens of Cuba, with the co-operation of the officials of the Spanish Government in that island, are aiding the Chinamen to evade the laws of the United States and are landing hundreds of coolies at this port every month."

Inspector Dunn of the Customs Service, says it is a fact "that the great steamers from Cuba bring Chinese to this port who are provided with passports, and in some cases they have tickets which they have purchased to San Francisco. A separate manifest is made for the Chinese passengers, and that is why they do not appear on the regular list. 'I know,' said Mr. Dunn, 'of one batch of twenty-five in the month of August which were let in because they all had passports representing themselves as laborers in transit.' The best-informed Chinese here admit the local population has increased enormously in the past few months. It is hardly necessary to look for more evidence now that the officials themselves announce their intention of continuing to admit these new subjects of Spain."

The fine compact sand which gives such firm footing upon the beach of Anastasia, Fla., is scarcely half an inch in depth. Below it lies a bed of loose, broken shells. Under the microscope a pinch of this debris from the ocean bottom is transformed into a myriad of grotesque, towers and minarets, built of glittering crystals and gems of every hue.

Hawaiian Gazette

EST MODUS IN REBUS.

TEN-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1889.

By the S. S. Zealandia no political news of much significance was received; but several accidents and disasters, involving loss of life and property, are recorded in our San Francisco letter which appears in another column. The forest and bush fires seem to have extended from Ventura county along the coast range as far as Portland, Oregon. At some points the loss was heavy, but there were long spaces between the fires. The frightful disaster at Quebec, Canada, is not yet known to its full extent. The storm in the Atlantic seems to have spent its fury, but it has left sad traces behind. As much space as possible has been given to our San Francisco letter which will be found very full.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The New Zealand Herald of September 9th, in discussing the mail service, says:

"No one disputes the superiority of the 'Frisco' service for mail purposes. The feeling against its continuance is caused by the small development of commerce to which it has hitherto led. Its opponents argue that the mail matter would still come, and that the direct mail service has a claim for subsidy, as an important developer of the frozen meat and other trades. Others hold that it is desirable to abolish all subsidies, and pay for mail matter by weight to the ship, whatever it be, that may carry it. Amid these conflicting views the result is not certain, but the feeling in favor of the 'Frisco' service would have been very greatly strengthened if any sympathy had been shown by the American Government sharing in a reasonable degree in the cost of the enterprise. New Zealand has fostered the line for many years, and it has become part of our ordinary life. We should be extremely sorry to see the connection that has so long existed abruptly broken, and New Zealand be dependent for her American communications on a branch line to Sydney, or perhaps to Samoa. Whatever the issue is to be, we shall now soon know."

The gist of the above is that the San Francisco service does not develop commerce, and this fact is the main difficulty. The trade between America and Australia consists chiefly of lumber from the former and coal from the latter. The aggregate of other general trade has always been of too trifling a nature to build much upon; and we cannot see prospects for large extension. The chief exports of Australia are wool and other products of live stock, and little or none of these are needed in America. On the other hand the products of the United States are implements, furniture and tools, and such goods as they formerly imported from America.

We could wish these conditions were otherwise; but the traffic relied upon by the ocean steamers, to and from Australia, is and will probably remain only passenger travel. The freight is insignificant, and by subsidies alone can the service be maintained. Whether San Francisco or Vancouver will ultimately secure the Australian mail service, will altogether depend upon subsidies and which line can secure the largest amounts. In any case Honolulu or Hilo will be made a port of call.

CONCERNING RECIPROCITY.

In another column will be found the draft of what is said to have been proposed by Mr. Carter as a substitute for the present reciprocity treaty whenever it shall expire, some two or three years hence. If we are correctly informed, it has not received the approval of the Cabinet, and therefore cannot be considered as a government measure; though its provisions establishing free trade between the two countries would undoubtedly be approved not only by the Ministers but by the whole country, as under its operation every product of the soil or the workshop in either country would pass entirely free of duty in the other. Take for instance the refining of sugar, the wool and rope industries, which would add largely to give employment to the industrial labor of the country.

In the absence of any other explanation, it is probable that Mr. Carter conversed with the King on this free trade question, and this draft of a convention may have been drawn up by him at the King's request, and the copy of it left with him. One thing is quite certain, that in its present shape, it would not be

approved by this Government and people, and much less by that of the United States, whose policy has always been to keep out of all entangling foreign complications or alliances.

So long as there are native Hawaiian *alii*, qualified to occupy the throne, no act should be permitted to transpire, which shall abridge in any manner the perfect independence of this Kingdom. The time, however, may arrive, in the future, when the race of *alii* has become extinct, or when the ruler has proved himself or herself to be unfit to rule, and shall thereby forfeit all claim to the throne. When either of these contingencies shall occur, the sovereign people will assert their right to make such change as the existing conditions shall demand. Till then let the *status quo* of the Kingdom of Hawaii be preserved as it now is.

Regarding the present reciprocity treaty, if it can be renewed and extended for ten or twenty years, or for an indefinite period, it will be all that we can ask for. It is a generous treaty, worthy of a powerful nation, which may be called our guardian and ally. As long as it may last, Hawaii will prosper and become industrious. THEN LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

MODERN CIVILIZATION.

The Australian colonies are evolving a peculiar nationality, with social traits and characteristics that are neither American nor European. Their leaning, however, is more towards the latter than the former. In this respect they differ very materially from the Canadian type which follows the American pattern to a very large extent.

The architecture of Australian towns, especially in public buildings, is of the modern French and modern English styles; while their public parks have an English appearance, and their outdoor sports are wholly Anglo-Saxon. Commercial usages are British pure and simple, social intercourse has peculiar traits, and manners and fashions are also very peculiar at the Antipodes and different from those of any part of the northern hemisphere.

Without entering upon further peculiarities of the Australians, it may be noted as strange that under similar conditions of origin and colonization, a similar civilization to that found in the United States has not been developed; yet some of the chief reasons are not far to seek.

Since the beginning of colonization in Australia, a very different class of emigrants went to the Australian colonies from those who went to America. The long and expensive voyage to the former was only open to those who had saved money in their native country or to those who were otherwise wealthy. On the contrary, America is comparatively near to the British Islands, and it never did cost very much for the poorer classes of Europe to reach there with their families. In this way America received large accessions of mechanics and laborers from Europe to swell the population of the former, while Australia was filled with educated immigrants who had to perform physical labor in their new home owing to the absence of a laboring class sufficiently large. Owing to these conditions it is not to be wondered at that civilization in Australia would undergo a new phase. Graduates of English universities, clergymen, lawyers and surgeons broke stones on the colonial roads for years at \$7 per day; while at their professions they could earn nothing, because of the immense surplus of their own class.

In consideration of these differences in the populations of America and Australia, it is not to be wondered at that there should be evolved many social and even political peculiarities, which those who have not visited the Australian colonies could scarcely believe. Meanwhile, over all the peculiarities of Australian civilization there is an unmistakable English tinge—even the Scotch and Irish colonists claim to be Englishmen, a claim which they would repudiate in their respective native countries.

With examples of the above evolutions of civilization, a lesson may be learned that would be applicable to the Hawaiian Islands, which in nearly all respects have a population very different in its peculiarities from that of either America or Australia. Our population is yet in the fermentation stage; its elements are newly mixed; the ingredients are of an exceedingly varied nature and constantly changing; and what the result will be after maturity, is yet very problematical. That these islands will, under any possible con-

ditions, continue to be ruled by the white race there can be no doubt; but the ultimate form of civilization in this kingdom—say of the next century—is a problem of which, as yet, there is no forecast. The whole matter is experimental, and social and political conflicts only retard the efforts now being made to attain the highest kind of civilization possible under the peculiar circumstances by which the present population is surrounded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Another Letter from Mrs. A.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read the article signed "Auntie Chinese" in the Bulletin of September 24th, I once more ask you to kindly insert a few lines for me, as there are one or two points on which I should like to make my meaning a little clearer.

Alas! my critic has not even given me an initial by which I can address him, I must, perforce, call him "Auntie," a rose by any other name, etc. Not being accustomed to public speaking, I shall certainly not try to eclipse Mr. Kalua on the platform, and allow me to state, I cast no slurs on the wording of his speech, nor on Mr. Kinney's translation of it, which appeared to be so flowing that I venture to think perhaps they had discussed it a little beforehand. I repeat, we all see clearly that something in the way of restriction is needed and must be done; that fact has penetrated to the brain of even the fair sex; but restriction and abuse are two very different things. The reason of my indignation was simply this: Mr. Kalua had no right to speak of any race in the abusive way he did of the Chinese. What business is it of his what the Chinese wear? How did his own ancestors of a generation or so ago clothe themselves, when at work? That is how the Chinamen dress to this day. Let Mr. Kalua sneer as he will, the "heathen Chinese" fits himself for his work, and that is precisely what the native does not do. Hawaiians have allowed the Chinamen to walk right over them; and no blame can be imputed to the latter for seizing their opportunity. Auntie Bulletin is kind. She flatters me, when telling me my article may have been the last straw, etc. No, Auntie, I wrote for no such purpose as you suppose. I did not imagine I could do such great things; but I hope as long as I have a brain to think, and a hand to write, I may ever be able to protest against anything so terribly one-sided and scurrilous as the attack which Mr. Kalua made on those who are unable to write a word to defend themselves. The inherent weakness of the cause will make it fail, not my writing.

I decline the pleasure of signing myself "A. (U.) N. T. I. (E.) Chinese, and remain as before. Mrs. A.

Ungallant Journalism.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to draw public attention to an atrocious philippic that appeared in the Bulletin of yesterday. That such discourtesy to a lady should be permitted in the columns of a Honolulu newspaper reflects upon Hawaiian civilization. Had the insulting and vulgar squib alluded to, appeared in any paper published in the United States, a friend of the lady would have waited next day upon the editor and applied to him a kind of logic which would have put matters straight. There is no doubt whatever that the letter signed "Mrs. Green T." was written in the Bulletin office, and it bears the impress of a well-known member of the "staff."

When a lady sends a contribution to a newspaper courteously worded, and it is inserted, common decency demands that like courtesy should be extended to its author, whether by the paper inserting it or by any other.

I am obliged by your giving me space to make this statement from AN AMERICAN.

Sept. 26.

Mrs. A. Concludes.

MR. EDITOR: I supposed that those who wrote for the papers were sufficiently well educated to refrain from vulgarisms, however much they might differ from others in their opinions. After reading the Bulletin of September 26th, I find I am very much mistaken.

My first letter, in which I honestly asked for information, was answered with a little sarcasm, and my reply to that received a few lines which were remarkable for absence of sense and good taste.

Was the gentleman who writes in the Bulletin unable to answer my questions relative to the Chinese that he wanders so far from the point? Owing to an oversight there was an error in my last letter. The sentence beginning "How did his own ancestors" etc., should have read thus: "How did his own ancestors clothe themselves? With a view to work?" etc.

May I call the attention of the public to the fact that of all the Chinese who have left this country lately, and the number is by no means inconsiderable, not one-third of them have permits to return. Is not this Government doing its best in this respect?

Let me take this opportunity of cordially thanking "An American" for his letter in the P. C. A. of

September 27th, not only on my own behalf, but also on that of any other woman who may in future write in the Honolulu papers. I wish my critic had been a gentleman of good taste and feeling; but such not being the case, I decline to answer any more of his communications. Mrs. A.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has sent to a Scotch admirer a stanza which he wrote on Burns as long ago as 1856. These lines have appeared in a Glasgow paper, accompanied by the remark that "nothing been said on the same subject in a briefer space." Here is the stanza:

The lark of Scotia's morning sky,
What voice may sing his praises?
With heaven's own sunlight in his eye,
He walked among the daisies,
Till through the cloud of fortune's wrong
He soared to fields of glory,
But left his land her sweetest song,
And earth her saddest story.

Legal Advertisements.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of HUGH McINTYRE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, testate. At Chambers.—Before Mr. Justice McCULLY.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of J. W. McCULLY, Executor of the Estate of Hugh McIntyre, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$2,126.75, and charges himself with \$60, 123.75, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his Co-executor, and their sureties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered, that SATURDAY, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 18th day of September, A. D. 1889.
By the Court:
J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES BRENNE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, testate. At Chambers.—Before Mr. Justice McCULLY.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of S. B. Dole, Executor of the Will of Charles Brenne, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$18,000.00, and charges himself with \$12,000.00, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his Co-executor, and their sureties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered, that THURSDAY, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 23rd day of September, A. D. 1889.
By the Court:
J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—J. E. BROWN vs. F. J. HILLS and NEU YAHNKE, Administrators of the Estate of KALAKAUA, by the grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King.

To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy, Greeting:
You are commanded to summon F. J. Hills et al. defendants, in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the Supreme Court at the Court House at Honolulu, on MONDAY, the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of J. E. Brown, plaintiff, should not be awarded, and to present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.
Witness, Hon. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 9th day of September, 1889.
ALFRED W. CARTER, Second Deputy Clerk.

1288-141

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of HENRY J. HART, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, testate. At Chambers.—Before Mr. Justice McCULLY.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Alexander J. Cartwright, Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry J. Hart, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$8,047.59, and charges himself with \$9,075.47, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his Co-executor, and their sureties from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered, that WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., before the said Justice, at Chambers, in the Court House at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Dated at Honolulu, H. I., this 12th day of September, A. D. 1889.
By the Court:
J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk.

1288-141

SUPREME COURT OF THE Hawaiian Islands.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of CHUN HOY, a Bankrupt. Order on Bankrupts petition for discharge from debt.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Chun Hoy of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all of his debts.

It is ordered, that on WEDNESDAY, the 24 day of October, 1889, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Court Room in Aliiolani Hale, Honolulu, Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, September 13, 1889.
Witness, Hon. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at Honolulu, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1889.
Attest: J. H. REIST, Deputy Clerk.

1288-141

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Third Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

KALAKAUA: By the grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands, King.
To the Marshal of the Kingdom, or his Deputy in the Third Judicial Circuit:—Greeting:
You are hereby commanded to summon AKA, K. (Ch.) defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at the Court Room of the Court House at Hilo, in the Island of Hawaii, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of KAALA, (w.) plaintiff, should not be awarded, and to present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Witness, Hon. A. FRANCIS JUDD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,